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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/668,170

09/24/2003

Nathaniel W. Diedrich

48-1002

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36163 7590 07/31/2006

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, TUAN HOANG

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2618

DATE MAILED: 07/31/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/668,170

Applicant(s)

DIEDRICH ET AL.

Examiner

Tuan H. Nguyen

Art Unit

2618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/23/03&7/21/05</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 12/23/2003 and 07/21/2005 has been considered by Examiner and made of record in the application file.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3, 8-11 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gehrke et al. (US PUB. 2002/0178003 hereinafter, "Gehrke") in view of Lekven et al. (U.S PAT. 6,289,226 hereinafter, "Lekven").

Consider claim 1, Gehrke teaches a central unit for formatting and preparing numbers for display comprising: a microphone port adapted to receive information from a microphone (see fig. 2 page 7 [0046]); a display port adapted to interact with a display device (see fig. 3 page 7 [0021]); wherein the central unit receives microphone

information from the microphone port and determines if the information includes numbers or words (see fig. 2 page 7 [0046]).

Gehrke does not explicitly show that if numbers are received, determines if the numbers include a telephone number or a non-telephone number; and if a telephone number is received, formats the telephone number using a predetermined telephone number format including at least one separation character.

In the same field of endeavor, Lekven teaches if numbers are received, determines if the numbers include a telephone number or a non-telephone number (col. 6 lines 10-23); and if a telephone number is received, formats the telephone number using a predetermined telephone number format including at least one separation character (col. 1 lines 52-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, if numbers are received, determines if the numbers include a telephone number or a non-telephone number; and if a telephone number is received, formats the telephone number using a predetermined telephone number format including at least one separation character, as taught by Lekven, in order to provide visual user feedback in a wireless communication device.

Consider claim 2, Lekven further teaches a second format is used to format a non-telephone number (col. 8 line 66 through col. 9 line 20).

Consider claims 3 and 11, Lekven further teaches the central unit detects an actuation of a talk button and uses the actuation to insert a separation character (col. 6 lines 44-61).

Consider claims 8 and 15, Lekven further teaches the telephone number is formatted using a predetermined telephone number format and any pause is disregarded (col. 1 lines 52-60).

Consider claim 9, Lekven further teaches a second format is used to format a non-telephone number and the formatted number is sent to the display port.

Consider claim 10, Gehrke teaches a method of formatting and preparing numbers for display comprising the steps of: receiving microphone information from a microphone port (see fig. 2 page 7 [0046]); determining if the microphone information includes words or numbers (see fig. 2 page 7 [0046]); determining if the numbers include a telephone number (see fig. 2 page 7 [0046]).

Gehrke does not explicitly show that if the numbers include a telephone number, then formatting the number using a first format to produce a first formatted number; if the numbers do not include a telephone number, then formatting the number using a second format to produce a second formatted number; and wherein the first format is different than the second format.

In the same field of endeavor, Lekven teaches if the numbers include a telephone number, then formatting the number using a first format to produce a first formatted number (col. 6 lines 10-23); if the numbers do not include a telephone number, then formatting the number using a second format to produce a second formatted number (col. 8 line 66 through col. 9 line 20); and wherein the first format is different than the second format (col. 8 line 66 through col. 9 line 20).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, if the numbers include a telephone number, then formatting the number using a first format to produce a first formatted number; if the numbers do not include a telephone number, then formatting the number using a second format to produce a second formatted number; and wherein the first format is different than the second format, as taught by Lekven, in order to provide visual user feedback in a wireless communication device.

4. Claims 16-17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stulberger (US PUB. 2003/0064748) in view of Lekven et al. (U.S PAT. 6,289,226 hereinafter, "Lekven").

Consider claim 16, Stulberger teaches a motor vehicle comprising: a chassis (see fig. 1 page 1 [0008]), at least one wheel adapted to contact a driving surface (see fig. 1 page 1 [0008]); an interior comprising a steering wheel, a dashboard and a driver's seat (see fig. 1 page 1 [0008]); a hands free telephone (HFT) system comprising a

microphone disposed in a headliner, at least one HFT control disposed on the steering wheel, and a display (see fig. 1 page 6 [0118]).

Stulberger does not explicitly show that the HFT system receives a dictated string of information, formats the information and displays the information, and wherein the HFT system applies a first format to a first type of information and applies a second format to a second type of information.

In the same field of endeavor, Lekven teaches the HFT system receives a dictated string of information, formats the information and displays the information (col. 1 lines 29-39), and wherein the HFT system applies a first format to a first type of information and applies a second format to a second type of information (col. 1 lines 52-60 and col. 6 lines 10-23).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, if numbers are received, determines if the numbers include a telephone number or a non-telephone number; and if a telephone number is received, formats the telephone number using a predetermined telephone number format including at least one separation character, as taught by Lekven, in order to provide visual user feedback in a wireless communication device.

Consider claim 17, Lekven further teaches the first type of information is a telephone number (col. 1 lines 52-60).

Consider claim 20, Lekven further teaches the HFT system displays formatted information (col. 3 lines 30-36).

5. Claims 4-7 and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gehrke et al. (US PUB. 2002/0178003 hereinafter, "Gehrke") in view of Lekven et al. (U.S PAT. 6,289,226 hereinafter, "Lekven") to claims above, and further in view of Kuita (U.S PUB. 2003/0139171).

Consider claims 4 and 12, Gehrke and Lekven, in combination, fails to teaches the central unit detects at least one pause in the microphone information.

However, Kuita teaches the central unit detects at least one pause in the microphone information (page 2 [0032]).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Kuita into view of Gehrke and Lekven, in order to provide a portable communication device which is capable of registering both a directory number and a mail address of the other party device once communication is carried out with the opposed party device.

Consider claims 5 and 13, Kuita further teaches the central unit inserts a separator character in a location corresponding to the pause (page 1 [0016]).

Consider claim 6, Kuita further teaches the pause is determined if a period of relative silence equals or exceeds a preset duration (page 1 [0016]).

Consider claims 7 and 14, Kuita further teaches the microphone information includes groups of numbers and pauses separating the groups of numbers (page 3 [0041]), and wherein the central unit converts the microphone information into a string of machine readable characters (page 2 [0033]), and wherein the central unit places a separation character in a location corresponding to a pause (page 1 [0016]).

6. Claims 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stulberger (US PUB. 2003/0064748) in view of Lekven et al. (U.S PAT. 6,289,226 hereinafter, "Lekven") to claim 16 above, and further in view of Kuita (U.S PUB. 2003/0139171).

Consider claim 18, Stulberger and Lekven, in combination, fails to teaches the HFT system is capable of detecting pauses in the string of information.

However, Kuita teaches the HFT system is capable of detecting pauses in the string of information (page 2 [0033]).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Kuita into view of Stulberger and Lekven, in order to provide a portable communication device which is capable of registering both a

directory number and a mail address of the other party device once communication is carried out with the opposed party device.

Consider claim 19, Kuita further teaches the HFT system uses a pause in the string of information for the second format (page 2 [0033]) and inserts a separation character in a location corresponding to the pause (page 2 [0020]).

Conclusion

7. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Mail Stop_____ (Explanation, e.g., Amendment or After-final, etc.)

Commissioner for Patents

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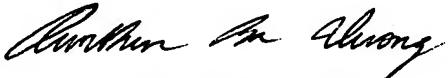
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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan H. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-8329. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00Am - 5:00Pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Maung Nay A. can be reached on (571) 272-7882. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information Consider the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Tuan Nguyen
Examiner
Art Unit 2618

 7/24/06
QUOCHIEN B. VUONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER